

24TH
YEAR

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Education

Continuing the Commitment

... a report on
Academic Exchanges

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1970

24TH
YEAR

Continuing the Commitment

**... a report on
Academic Exchanges**

Eighth annual report to the U.S. Congress from the Board of Foreign Scholarships, covering academic exchanges between the United States and other countries during the 24th year of the educational and cultural exchange program from September 1, 1969, through August 30, 1970.

“For the purpose of selecting students, scholars, teachers, trainees, and other persons to participate in the programs authorized under section 102(a)(1) of this Act, and of supervising such programs and the programs authorized under section 102 (b)(4) and (6), there is hereby continued the authority of the President to appoint a BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS . . . [and] . . . The Board . . . shall submit annual reports to the Congress . . .”

—From Public Law 87-256
The Mutual Educational
and Cultural Exchange Act

The programs authorized under Section 102(a)(1) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act include: “*educational exchanges . . . studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities—(A) of or for American citizens and nationals in foreign countries and (B) of or for citizens and nationals in foreign countries in American schools and institutions of learning located in or outside the United States.*”

The programs authorized under Section 102(b)(4) and (6) of the Act include “*. . . fostering and supporting American studies in foreign countries . . . [and] . . . promoting modern foreign language training and area studies in United States schools, colleges and universities.*”

ABOUT THIS REPORT . . .

This is our eighth annual report to the Congress and to the public on our stewardship of the educational exchange program under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. We are in our 24th year since the Board of Foreign Scholarships was created in 1946.

It has been an uncertain year, marked first by the severest reductions in grants which the program has ever encountered, but winding up at year's end with some promise of recovery as increased funds were voted by the Congress for the coming year. This reaffirmation of the national commitment to these educational exchanges is significant for it comes at a time when other public and private efforts in this field are at least temporarily curtailed. We comment on the events of the past year in the pages which follow.

Included in the appendix are statistical summaries of our academic grants awarded since 1949 under the Department of State program, and those awarded under the foreign area and language training program, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, since the initiation of that program in 1964.

Our Presidential Board of Foreign Scholarships, whose 12 members are drawn from academic and public life, sets the policies for the educational exchange program here and abroad and supervises it from the initial program plans submitted by the respective binational commissions and diplomatic posts abroad to the final selection of the grantees themselves.

Since the initiation of this program, we have exchanged scholars, teachers, students, and professors on a reciprocal basis with the nations of the world which permit such exchanges. It is our hope that the free flow of such exchanges will ultimately extend to all nations. Through June 1970, 38,501 Americans went overseas, and 65,795 men and women came to the United States under the educational exchange program described in this report.

While these are but a small percentage of the total movement of students and scholars to and from the United States, they continue to represent an important national commitment to international scholarship on behalf of the United States. We believe this commitment should not only be maintained but that these activities should be expanded well beyond earlier levels for they still offer the best hope for mankind.

*James R. Roach, Chairman
Board of Foreign Scholarships*

Washington, D.C.
October 1970

PERSPECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

In the past year our exchange programs were at their lowest point since 1956, as a result of the 33 percent cut in appropriations for fiscal year 1969. Although the size and suddenness of the cut was deeply discouraging here and abroad to many persons associated with the administration of these programs, most of them responded with sincere efforts to reduce other costs and to keep as many openings for grantees as possible. This meant staff reductions, moving binational commissions into smaller quarters, cutting down or eliminating alumni activities, and streamlining selection procedures. In some countries some new private sector financial support was forthcoming. Governments that had entered into cost-sharing agreements usually maintained (or increased) their contributions even though the U.S. contribution dropped off sharply. Nonetheless, whole categories of grants were eliminated from some country programs; in some places the programs were so minimal as to lose all visibility; elsewhere support to American Studies activities had to be seriously reduced; and educational planning important to both American and foreign partners came to a halt.

In the hope that such a reduced budget was not permanent, and in the usual American fashion of trying to make a virtue of necessity, the Board of Foreign Scholarships—both prodded and joined by others—has been considering the direction and emphases of a restored exchange program, and a restatement of the justification for continued governmental support for such a program.

We believe the openings for “new BA’s” should be reduced in favor of more grants to advanced graduate and professional-school students. We hope to see more joint research and teaching projects that will lead to continuing contact between American and foreign scholars and institutions. We think some of the educational exchange activities might be more productive if organized and carried through on a multilateral or regional basis. We support the department’s efforts to develop a project or programmatic focus for many exchanges, although we hope to keep the focus from becoming too narrow or inflexible. In some cases, the formation of a consortium or other intermediary organization may be the best device to recruit and bring scholars into a mutually productive relationship. Before all else, however, we want all of these activities to be regarded as *educational*, rather than primarily as political or public relations enterprises, and for this reason both legislators and administrators must regard them in a somewhat different light than they may regard other instruments of foreign policy. Certainly the “pay off” will be neither very obvious nor very immediate. Why, then, should the taxpayer’s money be spent to support such activities?

Because learning is the single most important means by which man comes to comprehend his past, stands a chance of surviving the present, and has some hope for anticipating the shape of the future. Because learning is cumulative and global, and is accomplished most effectively when men study together, test their theories upon one another, and share their discoveries. Because the patterns and problems of living are becoming so similar around the world, because in many practical respects

national boundaries no longer demarcate significantly different groups or people, there has come to exist a “world of learning” which no one can afford to ignore.

International relations have also become something more than intergovernmental relations. Governments seek to influence and are influenced by opinion groups abroad. Governments are also influenced by opinion groups at home, but many of these groups in turn influence and are influenced by foreign opinion groups. It is in the national interest to pursue a cultural policy that stimulates and supports such over-the-borders contacts and influences.

Educational exchange moves on the broadest front, involving, as it does, present and future public officials, scientists and professional men, teachers and researchers, and those engaged in various forms of communication. This is not a passing exercise in engendering good feeling. It is a deliberate acknowledgment of the extent to which—around the world—man’s aspirations and problems are converging, and the need in all societies for individuals with different roles and talents but with some shared experiences with foreign counterparts; experiences that are likely to lead to a sufficient degree of common understanding that they give rise to opinions affecting policies and actions of governments.

This is not a process of contact and influence outward only, and not something to be carried forward unilaterally as an instrument of one country’s foreign policy. It is a process of *mutual* education. Cost-sharing—by governments and institu-

tions—is a natural feature of it. So are the binational foundations and commissions that help to develop and administer the program in many countries. And so is the participation of nationals of both countries, as employees and as volunteers, in furtherance of the exchanges.

This is not a process that will be successful if it is abruptly stopped and started. If it lacks continuity and sustained support certain groups or certain areas—or even an entire generation—may be bypassed. If the contacts between individuals and institutions are to bear fruit they cannot be brief ones, nor be improvised from year-to-year with the fluctuations of a budget. As we have said before, the support for education always reflects a certain act of faith—that with the passage of time, the growth of individuals or institutions, the refinement of knowledge and the application of discoveries, the investment will be seen to have been warranted—and this is no less true of education that requires men and materials to cross boundaries.

Our principal conclusion—directed primarily to Members of Congress without whose support this program will fail—is that while educational exchange *is* related to the foreign policy objectives of the United States, it is unlike any other foreign policy activity, and its success or failure cannot be judged as soon as or in the same way as some other kinds of activity. Further, because it is not unilateral, in either its direction or objectives, there is a particular responsibility to study the requirements and obligations of mutuality and to understand that—perhaps paradoxically—the national interest of the United States may be best served when the interests of others are considered first.

AMERICAN GRANTEES ABROAD

*By State of Permanent
Residence, 1969-70*

State or territory	New grants	Renewals, ¹ extensions	Total
Alabama	3		3
Alaska			
Arizona	12	1	13
Arkansas	2		2
California	122	15	137
Colorado	13	2	15
Connecticut	13	4	17
Delaware	1		1
Florida	11		11
Georgia	8		8
Hawaii	8		8
Idaho	3		3
Illinois	65	9	74
Indiana	19	2	21
Iowa	11	1	12
Kansas	12		12
Kentucky	7		7
Louisiana	4		4
Maine	7		7
Maryland	8	3	11
Massachusetts	30	4	34
Michigan	35	1	36
Minnesota	20	5	25
Mississippi	1		1
Missouri	9		9
Montana	3		3
Nebraska	4		4
Nevada	2	1	3
New Hampshire	9		9
New Jersey	42	3	45
New Mexico	11		11
New York	101	23	124
North Carolina	9	1	10
North Dakota	6		6
Ohio	27		27
Oklahoma	8	1	9
Oregon	9	1	10
Pennsylvania	46	9	54
Rhode Island	3	2	5
South Carolina	3		3
South Dakota	1		1
Tennessee	8	1	9
Texas	23	2	25
Utah	9	1	10
Vermont	1		1
Virginia	15	1	16
Washington	13		13
West Virginia	2		2
Wisconsin	27	2	29
Wyoming	1		1
District of Columbia	9		9
Puerto Rico	1		1
Virgin Islands			
Multistate			
Outside the United States			
Total	817	94	911

¹ For purposes of these statistics an extension is a grant held in 1968-69 which has been extended for 1969-70, but no additional grant funds are involved.

A *renewal* is a grant that is renewed for 1969-70 and additional grant funds are involved.

FOREIGN GRANTEES

*By State of Permanent
Assignment, 1969-70*

New grants	Renewals, extensions ¹	Total	State or territory
10	10	20	Alabama
1	3	4	Alaska
13	14	27	Arizona
4	1	5	Arkansas
351	356	707	California
29	54	83	Colorado
35	57	92	Connecticut
3	3	6	Delaware
33	22	55	Florida
22	28	50	Georgia
3	5	8	Hawaii
2	3	5	Idaho
126	225	351	Illinois
99	94	193	Indiana
30	48	78	Iowa
26	50	76	Kansas
3	12	15	Kentucky
14	30	44	Louisiana
4	1	5	Maine
29	46	75	Maryland
182	243	425	Massachusetts
74	128	202	Michigan
38	65	103	Minnesota
4	4	8	Mississippi
26	40	66	Missouri
3	4	7	Montana
3	10	13	Nebraska
	1	1	Nevada
14	12	26	New Hampshire
65	64	129	New Jersey
6	11	17	New Mexico
236	350	586	New York
34	55	89	North Carolina
4	1	5	North Dakota
59	99	158	Ohio
5	14	19	Oklahoma
19	33	52	Oregon
127	188	315	Pennsylvania
10	28	38	Rhode Island
6	5	11	South Carolina
3	1	4	South Dakota
13	16	29	Tennessee
88	82	170	Texas
3	13	22	Utah
2	8	10	Vermont
21	22	43	Virginia
33	55	88	Washington
9	3	12	West Virginia
53	88	141	Wisconsin
1	3	4	Wyoming
38	52	90	District of Columbia
32	2	34	Puerto Rico
			Virgin Islands
142	7	149	Multistate
33		33	Outside the United States
2,229	2,769	4,998	Total

Including the extensions and renewals makes possible a complete count of active grantees—American exchanges actually abroad and foreign exchanges actually in the United States—during 1969-70.

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SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES SEPTEMBER 1969 TO AUGUST 1970

NEW MEMBERS

President Richard M. Nixon reappointed Mr. John Dolibois a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for a full 3-year term in October 1969. Mr. Bernard Katzen, an attorney in New York City, was named to the Board by President Nixon in January 1970. He succeeded Dr. George E. Taylor. In March 1970, the President appointed to the Board Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., then Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, succeeding Dr. James A. Turman. Named to the Board in September 1970 by President Nixon were President James E. Cheek, Howard University, succeeding Mr. Edward Booher, and Dr. William R. Kintner, Director, Foreign Policy Research Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. Lloyd Hand.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board held its regular meetings in September, January, and May in addition to a number of Executive Committee meetings. In September 1969, the Board met for the first time with the Advisory Committee on American Studies to discuss the status of American Studies abroad and the importance of maintaining continuity at universities abroad in this field. The Executive Committee met with officers of the Institute of International Education in March 1970 in connection with the Board's review of its American student program. The Committee also met at that time with Dr. Everett Kleinjans, Chancellor, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, to discuss the Center's programs since a number of binational Commis-

MEETING WITH THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION

sions in East and South Asia assist in the screening of candidates for East-West Center grants. During the year's meetings the Board conferred with representatives of the binational Commissions in Austria, China, Denmark, Finland, and the Philippines, while they were in Washington, D.C. for consultation.

In September 1969, the Board joined in an extraordinary meeting with the Presidentially appointed U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs and the American Council on Education's Commission on International Education. The meeting, called at the initiative of Dr. Homer Babbidge, Chairman of the Advisory Commission, brought together 24 members of the three bodies, principally educators from throughout the country, to reassess in detail various problems connected with the government's international educational and cultural programs.

The three bodies pledged their full cooperation in assisting to implement a series of recommendations proposed at the meeting. The three, acting in concert, will seek to focus the initiatives of the academic community in this critical field of public policy and to act as major focal points within that community for cooperation with the government in the development of international educational and cultural programs for the 1970's. The three groups anticipate improved administration of the program, an increasing level of financial support, and a visible commitment to the programs by senior officers of the Department and elsewhere in the executive branch.

NEW GRANTS

During the year the Board selected approximately 3,400 individuals for new grants for the academic year 1970-71, involving exchanges with over 100 countries and territories.

**FUTURE
PROGRAM
PLANS**

The Board, through its five geographic subcommittees, passed upon future program plans proposed by 44 binational Commissions abroad, and approved plans for academic exchanges with 66 additional countries and territories where binational Commissions are not operating.

**DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE
AWARD**

The Board continued its practice of giving recognition for outstanding performances to staff members of the binational Commissions abroad. On the recommendation of the respective Commissions, the Board's Distinguished Service Award was presented in September 1969 to Miss Cipriana Scelba, Executive Director, Commission for Educational and Cultural Exchange between Italy and the United States, and to Mr. Sven-Erik Sjogren, Executive Secretary, U.S. Educational Foundation in Finland in May 1970.

**BOARD
MEMBERS'
VISITS
ABROAD**

To insure the Board's continuing competence in handling program activities and remain abreast of developments overseas, three members and the Staff Director traveled abroad to meet with binational commissions, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign government officials, and educators. Vice Chairman Paul Seabury visited Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda October-November 1969. Dr. Teruo Ihara visited Japan, Thailand, Laos, Australia, Taiwan, and Hong Kong in January-February 1970. Chairman James R. Roach made an extensive visit to 13 countries in East Asia, the Near East and South Asia in June-July 1970. Staff Director Ralph H. Vogel visited Chile and participated in the regional meeting of Cultural Affairs Officers and Executive Officers of binational commissions held in Buenos Aires in December 1969.

AMERICAN STUDENT PROGRAM

At its May 1970 meeting, the Board completed a major reexamination of its American student exchange program. It adopted a number of steps to strengthen this activity, including designating a majority of the total grants available for American students to be at the advanced graduate level. The Board also reaffirmed the continued importance it attaches to such student exchanges.

AREA AND LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

The Board met at each of its meetings with officers of the Institute of International Studies, U.S. Office of Education, pursuant to its continuing responsibility for the supervision of the foreign area and language training programs under Section 102(b) (6) of the Act.

Approximately 820 American teachers and prospective teachers will be abroad for study or research during 1970-71 to increase their competence in foreign languages and area studies. This will include 130 advanced graduate students pursuing doctoral dissertation research in 55 countries, 70 senior faculty members doing post-doctoral research in 58 countries, and 30 institutional awards for group projects in 20 countries, involving 620 participants under the Foreign Studies Extension Program.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

Americans representing every state were among the professors, teachers, and students who took part during 1969-70 in the educational exchange program under Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. One or more educational institutions in every state welcomed grantees coming from overseas to study, teach, or engage in advanced research. (See tables on pages viii and ix.)

A substantial decline this past year in the number of persons participating in these programs reflected the heavy fiscal year 1969 budget cuts of two years ago. New grants awarded during the academic year 1969-70 totaled 3,046, a drop of 1,510 from the 4,556 grants awarded by the Board in 1968-69. Grants to Americans dropped sharply from 1,524 to 817; those to foreigners from 3,032 to 2,229.

The total number of American and foreign grantees during 1969-70 included an additional 2,864 persons who were not recipients of new grants. (See tables on pages 6 - 7.) These were grantees—predominantly foreign students—who were permitted a renewal of a previous grant, or an extension of return travel eligibility, in order to complete an academic project.

Program Operations

Responsibility for administering the traditional educational exchanges authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act rests with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State. The Bureau follows the academic exchange policies established by the Board of Foreign Scholarships with the assistance of several cooperating agencies which are described in the Appendix.

In addition to these exchanges, the Board supervises the Modern Foreign Language Training and Area Studies Program also authorized by the Act and described in the Appendix. This program is administered by the Institute of International Studies in the U.S. Office of Education, HEW. Statistical tables on all programs are presented in the Appendix. They summarize numerically the accomplishments of academic exchange not only in 1969-70, but since the start of statistical record keeping on the exchange program in 1949.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE – U.S. GRANTEES, BY AREA AND CATEGORY, 1969-70

*New Grants and Extensions
and Renewals¹*

U.S. grantees to:	Lecturers			Research Scholars			Students			Teachers			Total		Grand Total
	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	
Africa	24	4	28							17	9	26	41	13	54
East Asia and Pacific	40	5	45	17	1	18	23	6	29	10	5	15	90	17	107
Europe—East	17	2	19	20		20	45	1	46				82	3	85
Europe—West	98	4	102	28	2	30	203	33	236	116	3	119	445	42	487
Latin America	82	8	90				22		22		2	2	104	10	114
Near East and South Asia	36	2	38	5	1	6	9	2	11	5	5	10	55	10	65
Total	297	25	322	70	4	74	302	42	344	148	24	172	817	95	912

¹See Footnote, page viii.

The Exchange Program Abroad

In the effort to remain in close touch with developments and conditions affecting the conduct of the educational exchange program abroad, two members of the Board visited a number of countries in Africa, the Far East, and Near East and South Asia during the year.

The results of their visits were reported in detail to the full Board membership and to the organizations responsible for the conduct of the program.

A brief summary of the principal conclusions reported by the Board members follows:

Africa—Dr. Paul Seabury

- In each of the countries visited there is a positive thrust towards “Africanization” of universities, which in each instance entails a nationalization of educational establishments to link them more closely into the emerging national cultures and into correspondence with the needs of the new States themselves
-
- A distinction between Africanization and nationalization needs to be made, since a severance of formal established ties

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE – U.S. GRANTEES, BY AREA AND CATEGORY, 1969-70

*New Grants and Extensions
and Renewals¹*

Lecturers			Research Scholars			Students			Teachers			Specialists		Total		Grand Total	Foreign grantees from:
New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New	E. and R.	Total	New & Total	New	E. and R.			
4		4	2		2	50	148	198	10		10	3	69	148	217	Africa	
16	1	17	43	19	62	190	570	760	21	1	22	1	271	591	8,622	East Asia and Pacific	
9		9	98	16	114	34	21	55	7		7	3	151	37	188	Europe—East	
61	32	93	165	99	264	612	748	1,360	195	1	196	23	1,056	880	1,936	Europe—West	
26		26	21	14	35	163	301	464	199	6	205	1	410	321	731	Latin America	
9	1	10	47	30	77	163	760	923	44	1	45	9	272	792	1,064	Near East and South Asia	
125	34	159	376	178	554	1,212	2,548	3,760	476	9	485	40	2,229	2,769	4,998	Total	

¹See Footnote, page viii.

with Western universities—linking them with important European, or American, centers of learning—is not correspondingly matched by any significant new linkages within the African community of scholarship as a whole.

— As both Africanization and nationalism proceed, certain problems can be easily seen by a passing observer. One, is a tension between the claims of social modernization—espoused by national planners, and in this case ministries of education—and the classical needs and claims of universities and colleges established along European lines, whether British or French.

— African education ministries might pay some attention to the American junior college model for extension training in applied skills; and, in fact, radically redirect educational programs to skill-oriented, rather than student-oriented, programs.

— Somewhat closer to our Board's concerns with African university scholarship pertains to the future maintenance of excellence among Western-educated scholars in African universities as Western (European) scholarly leadership phases out.

— The Fulbright-Hays program more than ever should be meshed, not into the more obvious developmental programs of

higher education, but to stress qualitative aspects of reciprocal scholarly exchange . . . it should seek to attract scholars and teachers in whatever fields might best meet the current needs and wishes of African universities.

— Our programs can and should stress the fact that we consider African universities and their scholarly milieu as co-equal with the universities of Europe and Asia insofar as quality exchanges is concerned, and not simply as developmental opportunities.

Far East, Near East, South Asia—Dr. James Roach

— I was impressed again at the number of persons in governmental and educational roles abroad who have degrees from or have studied or taught in some American educational institution, and who have—even after 10 or 15 years—the warmest and most positive recollections of that experience. I encountered such people in every foreign and education ministry and in every college or university I visited.

— I don't know of any way to quantify the effect of this or, indeed, of any new way to talk about it, but I think Ambassador William Porter in Lebanon is right when he says the exchange program is the single most important thing we do abroad.

— At each of the 13 countries visited I spoke with binational commission and Embassy officers of our interest and concern to find a more programmatic focus for the exchange program. I urged that some program areas be stated broadly enough to accommodate the best among several academic fields, and that some thought be given as to how American research scholars and students might be associated with some of these projects.

— The subject of cost-sharing came up frequently, especially in view of the tight budget. Several commissions or embassies do intend to make new approaches to the host governments, and in some places I think there will be a response.

— The perennial questions of quality and adaptability of American lecturers, and how to determine these characteristics in advance, came up in different ways in nearly every country. In some countries the host institutions ask for famous scholars who, at best, are likely to be available for only short visits, and who may in reality have little new to offer. At other posts it was emphasized that the need was for excellent teachers who could improvise equipment or teaching materials, or do with-

out. Most commissions concede that a younger academic, who may not yet have made a name, is often more likely to be adaptable to the local situation.

- The counseling of non-sponsored foreign students interested in study in the United States has become a fairly major collateral activity of at least half the binational commissions in the Near East.
- The tight budgets with which American educational institutions are now working, and the fall off in federal grants, research funds, etc., are having an effect on the amount of money available for fellowships, research assistants, etc. The foreign student is likely to feel the consequences of this first.

Cost Sharing by Other Nations

Seventeen of the countries with which the United States has educational exchange agreements share the cost of the program in their respective countries through regular financial contributions made each year. Their contributions for 1969-70 are listed below.

COUNTRIES WHICH SHARE COSTS OF EXCHANGE* (Dollars)

Country	Cost-sharing agreement signed	FY 1969 contribution
Australia	August 28, 1964	\$229,600
Austria	June 25, 1963	150,000
Belgium/Luxembourg		45,000
China (Taiwan)	April 23, 1964	15,300
Cyprus	September 7, 1968	2,420
Denmark	February 25, 1965	20,000
France	May 7, 1965	225,225
Germany	November 20, 1962	668,000
Iceland	February 13, 1964	1,137
Israel	March 23, 1967	4,286
Italy		240,000
Netherlands		45,858
Norway	March 16, 1964	28,000
Spain		75,000
Sweden	June 28, 1963	10,638
United Kingdom	May 10, 1965	34,000
TOTAL		\$1,794,464

*In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.

Other governments as well as host institutions made indirect contributions—in some instances providing housing, maintenance supplements, and other perquisites for American grantees in their countries. During the year, negotiations were concluded with New Zealand for a cost-sharing agreement, and at the close of the year negotiations were pending with other governments.

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS

U.S. LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70*	297
Number of countries they went to	66
Number of all grants to U.S. lecturers, 1949-70, inclusive	7,192

FOREIGN LECTURERS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70	125
Number of countries they came from	39
Number of all grants to foreign lecturers, 1949-70, inclusive	2,680

COST OF PROGRAM, 1969-70

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. lecturers	\$2,807,485
Support to foreign lecturers	234,767

EXCHANGE OF LECTURERS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1969-70)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	98	61
Eastern Europe	17	9
Latin America	82	26
Africa	24	4
Near East and South Asia	36	9
East Asia and Pacific	40	16
Total	<hr/> 297	<hr/> 125

*All 1970 figures are through June 30, 1970.

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS

U.S. RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70*	70
Number of countries they went to	19
Number of all grants to U.S. scholars, 1949-70, inclusive	3,765

FOREIGN RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70	376
Number of countries they came from	41
Number of all grants to foreign scholars, 1949-70, inclusive	9,246

COST OF PROGRAM, 1969-70

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. research scholars	\$297,196
Support to foreign research scholars	972,668

EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1969-70)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	28	165
Eastern Europe	20	98
Latin America	0	21
Africa	0	2
Near East and South Asia	5	47
East Asia and Pacific	<u>17</u>	<u>43</u>
Total	70	376

*All 1970 figures are through June 30, 1970.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS

U.S. TEACHERS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70*	148
Number of countries they went to	12
Number of all grants to U.S. teachers, 1949-69, inclusive	6,738

FOREIGN TEACHERS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70	476
Number of countries they came from	48
Number of all grants to foreign teachers, 1949-70, inclusive	12,767

COST OF PROGRAM, 1969-70

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. teachers	\$ 785,889
Support to foreign teachers	1,348,785

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1969-70)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	116	195
Eastern Europe	0	7
Latin America	0	199
Africa	17	10
Near East and South Asia	5	44
East Asia and Pacific	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	148	476

*All 1970 figures are through June 30, 1970.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

U.S. STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70*	302
Number of countries they went to	33
Number of all grants to U.S. students, 1949-70, inclusive	17,500

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Number of grants awarded, 1969-70	1,212
Number of countries they came from	71
Number of all grants to foreign students, 1949-70, inclusive	39,888

COST OF PROGRAM, 1969-70

(In dollars and local currencies)

Support to U.S. students	\$1,054,798
Support to foreign students	6,162,968

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS BY AREA

*(Number of new grants awarded, 1969-70)**

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	203	612
Eastern Europe	45	34
Latin America	22	163
Africa	0	50
Near East and South Asia	9	163
East Asia and Pacific	<u>23</u>	<u>190</u>
Total	302	1,212

*All 1970 figures are through June 30, 1970.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAM

U.S. CITIZENS

<i>Graduate Fellowships</i> awarded, 1969-70 ¹	151
Number of countries they went to	61
Number of all graduate fellowships, 1964-69, inclusive	646
<i>NDEA Center Faculty</i> awards, 1969-70	0
Number of countries they went to	0
Number of all grants to NDEA Center Faculty, 1964-69, inclusive	247
<i>Research/Study</i> awards, 1969-70	73
Number of countries they went to	44
Number of all grants for research/study, 1964-69, inclusive	188
<i>Foreign Studies Extension</i> participants, 1969-70	707 ²
Number of countries they went to	17
Number of projects supported	21
Number of all Foreign Studies Extension participants, 1967-69	1,575 ³

FOREIGN NATIONALS

<i>Curriculum Consultant</i> awards, 1969-70	27
Number of countries they came from	15
Number of all grants to curriculum consultants, 1964-69, inclusive	117
COST OF PROGRAM, 1969-70	\$2,998,968

EXCHANGES BY AREA

(Number of new grants awarded, 1969-70)¹

	<i>U.S. grantees to</i>	<i>Foreign grantees from</i>
Western Europe	103	3
Eastern Europe	309	4
Latin America	59	3
Africa	122	1
Near East and South Asia	215	8
East Asia and Pacific	123	8
Total	931	27

¹ All 1970 figures are through June 30, 1970.

² This figure includes a number of partial grants in addition to full grants.

³ Beginning in 1968, summer seminars were incorporated into the Foreign Studies Extension Program. A total of 600 summer seminar awards were made for the period 1964-67.

APPENDIXES

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES ASSISTING IN THE U. S. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Board of Foreign Scholarships

The Board of Foreign Scholarships was created by Congress under the so-called Fulbright amendment of 1946 to supervise the virtually world-wide educational exchange program first authorized by that amendment. The intent of Congress was to establish an impartial and nonofficial body which would assure the respect and cooperation of the academic world for the educational exchange program, particularly in the selection of grantees and of educational institutions qualified to participate. The Board sets policies and procedures for administration of the program, has final responsibility for approving selection of all grantees, and supervises the conduct of the program both in the United States and abroad. The Fulbright-Hays Act¹ of 1961, under which the educational exchange program is presently conducted, consolidated and enlarged the authority of the Board.

The Board, appointed by the President of the United States, is composed of 12 members drawn from academic, cultural, and public life. Five geographic area subcommittees of its members select grantees and approve, on a geographic basis, exchange proposals submitted to the Board by local binational commissions or—in countries which have no commission—by the local U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

¹The act was named for its joint sponsors in Congress: Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio.

Department of State

Acting under the broad policy outlines set by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the Department of State, through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, is the administrative and executive agency of the educational exchange program, as it is for other U.S. exchange-of-persons programs. The Department provides administrative staff and secretariat for the program, negotiates agreements covering educational interchange with foreign governments, maintains liaison with U.S. Embassies and Consulates overseas on exchange affairs, and, in Washington seeks the help and cooperation of other U.S. Government and private agencies on particular aspects of the program.

Cooperating Agencies

To supervise day-to-day operations of the program, the State Department contracts for the services of the following three agencies.

The Institute of International Education

The Institute (IIE), acting under contract with the Department of State assists in the *Exchange of Students*. It handles day-to-day supervision of foreign student grantees in the United States and assists in a preliminary review of American student candidates competing for awards.

IIE arranges placement in U.S. colleges and universities of almost all foreign students who have travel-plus-maintenance grants, as well as for about a third of those who have travel-only

grants. IIE supervises almost all foreign student grantees during their study in the United States. The Institute's head office is in New York. It has branches in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Houston, Atlanta, and Denver, as well as four offices overseas—Lima, Peru; Hong Kong; Nairobi, Kenya; Paris, France; and Tokyo, Japan. IIE representatives keep in touch with foreign student advisers on U.S. campuses through reports and personal visits to colleges and universities during each academic year.

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

The Committee, acting similarly under contract to the Department of State, cooperates in the *Exchange of Lecturers and Research Scholars*. It assists in a preliminary selection of American lecturer and research scholar candidates and the day-to-day operation and administration of the exchange program for research scholars and lecturers from abroad. The Committee uses direct recruitment and open competition to provide panels of recommended American candidates for selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. For foreign scholars and lecturers the Committee confirms or arranges placement of candidates, reviews their academic plans, and counsels them on programs and their practical needs and problems. When necessary, the Committee calls upon its constituent agencies, and upon professional organizations and academic institutions in the United States, to assist it in specialized fields or particular exchange problems.

The U.S. Office of Education

The U.S. Office of Education (Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

fare), in a working fund agreement with the Department of State, cooperates in the *Exchange of Teachers*. It selects American teachers for exchange grants. It helps select foreign teachers and arranges their placement in American schools and, as their service agency in the United States, handles their routine needs and problems. It also helps select American high school teachers for summer seminar study abroad, and arranges the study programs, tours, and contacts for foreign teachers and educators visiting the United States as "teacher development" grantees.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Institute of International Studies, U.S. Office of Education) administers the *Foreign Area and Language Training Program* authorized by section 102(b)(6) of the Fulbright-Hays Act. This program is designed to promote and improve modern foreign language training and area studies in American education. The three types of support provided include:

1. Grants to teachers and prospective teachers in American schools, colleges, and universities for research and study abroad in the field of foreign language and area studies.

The *Graduate Fellowship* program supports dissertation research abroad by advanced graduate students planning teaching careers.

The *Faculty Research/Study* program is designed to help colleges and universities strengthen their programs of international studies by enabling key faculty members to

keep current in their specialties and by supporting projects to update curriculum and improve teaching methods and materials through research and study abroad in foreign language and area studies.

2. Grants to institutions of higher education (or consortia of institutions), State Departments of Education, and nonprofit education organizations to improve their modern foreign language and related area studies programs by means of well-planned group projects abroad.

The Foreign Studies Extension program supports projects such as summer seminars, curriculum development teams, group research, study or training, and the production or acquisition of resources and teaching materials.

3. Grants to *Foreign Curriculum Consultants* who are assigned to school systems, State Departments of Education, colleges, universities, and consortia to assist them in planning and developing foreign studies curricula.

U.S. Information Agency

The U.S. Information Agency provides, in U.S. Embassies abroad, a cultural affairs officer, and in large countries an additional educational exchange officer, to assist in handling the exchange program overseas. One or both of these officers, or in some countries the public affairs officer of the United States Information Agency, is a member of the local binational commission and maintains for the Department of State a general overview of the conduct of the

educational exchange program and liaison with the commission on policy matters. In countries where there is no commission, these cultural officers, as representatives of the Department of State, handle the local end of the educational exchange program, help process grant applications from students and other academic candidates, and give orientation and local supervision to American grantees coming to that country.

BINATIONAL COMMISSIONS

These commissions are now established in 47 countries which have entered into executive agreements with the United States to conduct a program of educational exchange. (There are actually 48 countries served by a binational commission, but Belgium and Luxembourg share a single commission in Brussels.) They are commonly known as either the U.S. Educational Foundation or the Fulbright Commission or some variant of these titles. They are always binational, composed equally of distinguished national educators and cultural leaders and Americans from the U.S. Embassy and resident American community. The U.S. Ambassador serves as honorary chairman of the commission, and the U.S. cultural affairs (or public affairs) officer is almost always a member. The commission's purpose is to administer the educational exchange program on an impartial and binational basis, to assure that grantees and educational institutions participating in the program are qualified to do so, and to plan and propose educational exchanges that are in keeping with the needs and educational resources of each country.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Between the United States and Other Countries¹

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date Signed</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date Signed</i>
Afghanistan	Aug. 20, 1963	Israel*	July 26, 1956
Argentina	Nov. 5, 1956	Italy*	Dec. 18, 1948
Australia*	Nov. 26, 1949	Japan	Aug. 28, 1951
Austria*	June 6, 1950	Korea	Apr. 28, 1950
Belgium and Luxembourg*	Oct. 8, 1948	Liberia	May 8, 1964
Brazil	Nov. 5, 1957	Malaysia	Jan. 28, 1963
Burma (inactive)	Dec. 22, 1947	Nepal	June 9, 1961
Ceylon	Nov. 17, 1952	Netherlands*	May 17, 1949
Chile	Mar. 31, 1955	New Zealand	Sept. 14, 1948
China	Nov. 10, 1947	Norway*	May 25, 1949
Colombia	Jan. 9, 1957	Pakistan	Sept. 23, 1950
Cyprus*	Jan. 18, 1962	Paraguay	Apr. 4, 1957
Denmark*	Aug. 23, 1951	Peru	May 3, 1956
Ecuador	Oct. 31, 1956	Philippines*	Mar. 23, 1948
Ethiopia	Dec. 6, 1961	Portugal	Mar. 19, 1960
Finland	July 2, 1952	South Africa (inactive)	Mar. 26, 1952
France*	Oct. 22, 1948	Spain*	Oct. 16, 1958
Germany*	July 18, 1952	Sweden*	Nov. 20, 1952
Ghana	Jan. 24, 1962	Thailand	July 1, 1950
Greece	Apr. 23, 1948	Tunisia	Nov. 18, 1963
Iceland*	Feb. 23, 1957	Turkey	Dec. 27, 1949
India	Feb. 2, 1950	United Arab Republic ³	Sept. 28, 1959
Iran	Sept. 1, 1949	United Kingdom*	Sept. 22, 1948
Iraq (inactive)	Aug. 16, 1957	Uruguay	July 22, 1960
Ireland ²	Mar. 16, 1957	Yugoslavia	Nov. 9, 1964

¹Under the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584) of 1946, and the Fulbright-Hays Act (Public Law 87-256) of 1961.

²An agreement, providing for use of funds in a counterpart special account to finance educational exchanges, was signed Mar. 16,

1957, predating the authority for cost-sharing agreements under Public Law 87-256.

³Earlier agreement with Egypt, signed Nov. 3, 1949, expired in June 1957.

*Indicates cost-sharing agreement. See page 9.

AFRICA

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1969 and
1969-70

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1969- 70	1949- 70
Algeria			1			17	3	2	19	23
Angola							1			1
Botswana			1				1			2
Burundi					1		2			4
Cameroon	1				1					1
Canary Islands										
Central African Fed.					1					1
Chad						1				1
Congo(Brazzaville)							2			2
Congo (Kinshasa)					5		10	1	1	11
Dahomey							5			5
Equatorial Guinea								28		28
Ethiopia										
Gabon					1					1
Gambia					5					1
Ghana					2					30
Guinea						2	15	6	6	5
Guinea(Portuguese)										
Ivory Coast							2			2
Kenya	3		9		3			2	2	17
Lesotho							5			5
Liberia					8		24	4	4	36
Libya					10		7			17
Malagasy					1		1			2
Malawi					2					2
Mali					2			1	1	3
Mauritania										
Mauritius								2	1	51
Morocco					48					
Mozambique										
Niger							4			84
Nigeria	66		4		10					4
Rwanda						1				1
St. Helena							3			3
Senegal										2
Seychelles Islands					2					8
Sierra Leone			1		3		4			4
Somalia					2		1	1	1	1
South Africa, Rep. of			1		3		18	1	1	30
Southern Rhodesia			1		1		4			6
Southwest Africa										
Sudan							18			18
Swaziland								1		1
Tanzania					3		5			15
Togo						7				
Tunisia								2		24
Uganda	7		23		5		19	3	3	57
Upper Volta					22					
Zambia			10		13		6	2	2	31
Multicountry							3			3
Total	86		56		159	17	198	24	41	540

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1969-70 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1970.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,651 (of these 168 were awarded in 1969).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²														U.S. and foreign totals		Country	
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative							
1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1954-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70	Country	
66								1			67	19	90			Algeria	
23											23		24			Angola	
3	1					1					4	1	6			Botswana	
17	2									2	20	2	24			Burundi	
21	1		1							1	22	1	23			Cameroon	
5						3					1		1			Canary Islands	
2						3					8		8			Central African Fed.	
5						2					5		6			Chad	
7	3					4					7		9			Congo(Brazzaville)	
1						6					3	14	4	25		Congo(Kinshasa)	
1											7		12			Dahomey	
52	1										1		1			Equatorial Guinea	
1						1		1			2	55	2	83		Ethiopia	
8											2		2			Gabon	
95	6	4				15		1	1		7	122	13	152		Gambia	
1						1					1		6			Ghana	
1						5					1		1			Guinea	
216	3		1			15		1			4	236	6	253		Guinea(Portuguese)	
5						2					7		7			Ivory Coast	
17	6					21	10			1	3	19	58	23		Kenya	
11												11		94		Lesotho	
1	1					5					1	7	1	28		Liberia	
15						14						29		31		Libya	
4						2						6	1	9		Malagasy	
1						1						1		31		Malawi	
4						1						6	1	9		Mali	
127	1					4						1	132	2	183		Mauritania
29												29		29		Mauritius	
1						14						15		15		Morocco	
118	12	9				10		6	1	2		13	158	13	242		Mozambique
3						5						8		12		Niger	
7						7						14		17		Nigeria	
40	3	5	1			7		3			4	59	4	67		Rwanda	
88												88	1	92		St. Helena	
141			11					3	1		1	156	2	186		Senegal	
78			6			14						98		104		Seychelles Is.	
13												13		13		Sierra Leone	
65			1			4		1				71		89		Somalia	
9	2											2	11	2	12		South Africa, Rep. of
97	2					22						2	121	2	136		Southern Rhodesia
5						3						8		8		Southwest Africa	
49	1	1				44						1	95	1	119		Sudan
140	4	3				6		1			4	154	7	211		Swaziland	
1						2						3		3		Togo	
41	1	1				12						1	55	3	86		Tunisia
														3		Upper Volta	
														86		Zambia	
														3		Multicountry	
1,635	50	42	2	256	10	18	4	4	3	69	2,024	110	2,564			Total	

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young foreign social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of October 1970.

LATIN AMERICA

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹ 1969 and
1969-70

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS									
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative	
	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70
Argentina	82	5	9		14		93	11	16	214
Barbados					2					2
Bolivia	26		1		8		14			49
Brazil	134	5	20		76		144	4	9	383
Chile	116	3	10		16		99	8	11	252
Colombia	78	3	4		171		152	12	15	420
Costa Rica	32	1			3		19	2	3	57
Cuba	8				6		13			27
Dominican Rep.	11									11
Ecuador	47	2	1		10		70	8	10	138
El Salvador	2				2		16	1	1	21
Guatemala	71				1		24	1	1	97
Guiana(F) and Surinam										
Guyana					6		3	1	1	10
Haiti	18				2		12			32
Honduras	8				7		17	1	1	33
Honduras (British)										
Jamaica	9		14		7		12	1	1	43
Mexico	94		1		5		189	11	11	300
Nicaragua	14				8		13	1	1	36
Panama	8						14			22
Paraguay	6		3		6		19	1	1	35
Peru	100	2	25		20		138	8	10	293
Trinidad and Tobago	3		1		1		18	2	2	25
Uruguay	27		6		6		67	9	9	115
Venezuela	80	1			1		22		1	104
West Indies:										
British, incl. Bahamas	2		5		25					32
French Antilles					3					3
Netherlands Antilles							8			8
Multicountry										
Total	976	22	100		406		1,176	82	104	2,762

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1969-70 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1970.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,651 (of these 168 were awarded in 1969).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²														U.S. and foreign totals	Country	
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative						
1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1954-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70		
397	29	44	1	152	6	23	3	12	1	40	668	56	882		Argentina	
2				6	2					2	10	2	12		Barbados	
141	8	20		210	4	2	2	1		14	388	14	437		Bolivia	
656	28	119	3	310	9	33	2	7		42	1,167	51	1,550		Brazil	
425	28	49	5	222	11	23	3	3		47	769	58	1,021		Chile	
361	16	26	4	239	23	17	2	1		45	689	60	1,109		Colombia	
66		8		101	9	1	2	1		11	188	14	245		Costa Rica	
57		2		46		1					106		133		Cuba	
69	6	3		55	6	1	1			13	141	13	152		Dominican Rep.	
163	9	12		223	19	4	1			29	431	39	569		Ecuador	
40		2		93	5			1		5	141	6	162		El Salvador	
69		3		299	5	4	2			7	382	8	479		Guatemala	
2				1				1			4		4		Guiana(F) & Surinam	
48	1			14						1	63	2	73		Guyana	
71		1		62	3	1				3	138	3	170		Haiti	
58		3		123	4			1		5	191	6	224		Honduras	
6	2			17	6			1		8	32	8	32		Honduras(Br.)	
4		6		19	1	1		4		1	35	2	78		Jamaica	
334	7	45	2	565	29	16	1			39	999	50	1,299		Mexico	
90	4	3		60	8	2	1	1		13	169	14	205		Nicaragua	
102		4		110	11	2	1			12	230	12	252		Panama	
103		11		95	6	1	1	11		7	228	8	263		Paraguay	
230	15	94	2	219	18	9	2	10		37	599	47	892		Peru	
31		2	1	5				2		1	41	3	66		Trinidad and Tobago	
124	5	38	3	146	8	3	1	4		17	332	26	447		Uruguay	
74	5	8		184		3		1		5	275	6	379		Venezuela	
25				24		2		2			57		89		West Indies:	
				6	3					3	9	3	12		Br., incl. Bahamas	
				2	3			2		3	7	3	7		Fr. Antilles	
											▼		8		Netherlands Antilles	
															Multicountry	
3,748	163	507	21	3,608	199	149	26	67	1	410	8,489	514	11,251		Total	

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young foreign social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of October 1970.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

*Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1969 and
1969-70*

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative		
	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1969- 70	1949- 70	
Australia	333	7	180	4	132	5	217	15	31	893	
Brunei											
Burma	18		20		50		74			162	
Cambodia	1				42					43	
China, Rep. of	41		112		3		105	4	4	265	
Fiji Islands					3					3	
Hong Kong	6	3	8		2		25	2	5	46	
Indonesia					36	2	9		2	47	
Japan	144	7	176	6	117		296	10	23	756	
Korea	9	3	2	1	4		63	2	6	84	
Laos					31	2			2	33	
Malaysia	11		3		4		54	2	2	74	
Micronesia					1					1	
New Guinea			1		2					3	
New Zealand	143	2	108	6	76	1	42	1	10	379	
Philippines	84		37		10		167	3	3	301	
Singapore	7				2		11			20	
Thailand	16	1	13		41		99		1	170	
Tonga Islands					2					2	
Viet-Nam	6		2		27		42	1	1	78	
Western Samoa					1		5			6	
Multicountry											
Total	819	23	662	17	586	10	1,209	40	90	3,366	

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1969-70 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1970.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,651 (of these 168 were awarded in 1969.)

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS ²														U.S. and foreign totals	Country		
University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative							
1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1949-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1954-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70				
558	26	364	27	207	11	96	3			67	1,292	98	2,185	Australia			
				1							1		1	Brunei			
238		42		97		3		3			383		545	Burma			
83				12							95		138	Cambodia			
190	10	83	8	63		34		4	1	19	393	23	658	China, Rep. of			
1		1		9							11		14	Fiji Islands			
38		8		23	4	1		8			4	82	9	128	Hong Kong		
262	8	3		69		5	1	1			9	349	11	396	Indonesia		
2,854	42	1,154	5	377		126	9	12			56	4,579	79	5,335	Japan		
384	20	55	1	68		24	1	14			22	567	28	651	Korea		
25	1			66							1	92	3	125	Laos		
202	31	16		120		5		8			31	382	33	456	Malaysia		
2				1								1		2	Micronesia		
273	6	79	2	103	1	26					9	490	19	869	New Guinea		
993	23	51		54		17	2	18			25	1,158	28	1,459	New Zealand		
41	2	7		21		1					2	72	2	92	Philippines		
538	20	5		65	5	2		6			25	641	26	811	Singapore		
97	1	8		21		1		3			1	131	2	209	Thailand		
8											8			8	Tonga Islands		
														6	Viet-Nam		
														8	West Samoa		
														6	Multicountry		
6,787	190	1,876	43	1,377	21	341	16	77	1	271	10,729	361	14,095	Total			

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young foreign social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of October 1970.

EUROPE

Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1969 and
1969-70

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative		
	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1969- 70	1949- 70	1949- 70
WESTERN EUROPE											
Austria	624	22	92		80	3	127	4	29	952	
Belgium	294		72	2	63		52	4	6	487	
Canada					5	9			9	14	
Denmark	254	2	115		41		136	4	6	552	
Finland	108	3	72	5	71	1	182	9	18	451	
France	4,363	1	424		468		372	12	13	5,640	
Germany	3,119	130	312	12	586	37	452	22	201	4,670	
Gibraltar											
Iceland	19		7		10		13	2	2	51	
Ireland	25	2	17	2	4		55	4	8	109	
Italy	1,734	27	430		580		344	12	39	3,127	
Luxembourg			1		2		1			4	
Malta	1		3		4		4			12	
Netherlands	502		123	3	219		175	10	13	1,032	
Norway	320		158	1	58		99	1	2	637	
Portugal	29	1	20	1	1		20	1	3	73	
Spain	252	8	78	1	235		150	11	20	735	
Sweden	60	7	22	1	10	1	52	1	10	154	
Switzerland							10			10	
United Kingdom	2,373		397		1,982	65	408	1	66	5,226	
Multicountry			1		81		1			83	
Total	14,077	203	2,344	28	4,500	116	2,653	98	445	24,019	
EASTERN EUROPE											
Bulgaria	3	1		1			1	1	3	7	
Czechoslovakia	10	2		1			1	2	5	16	
Hungary			3							3	
Poland	64	6	1		1		32	2	8	106	
Romania	20	8	10	4			10	3	15	55	
U.S.S.R.	315	19	69	14	155		20		33	592	
Yugoslavia	21	8	12				44	9	17	94	
Multicountry		1							1	1	
Total	433	45	95	20	156		108	17	82	874	

¹Data prior to 1949 not available. 1969-70 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1970.

²Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,651 (of these 168 were awarded in 1969).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS²

University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and training ³		Foreign totals, cumulative		U.S. and foreign totals		Country
1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1954-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70	
WESTERN EUROPE														
948	34	193	13	103	7	88	6	42	3	63	1,437	92	2,389	Austria
454	11	146	7	132	5	28	1	8	1	25	793	31	1,280	Belgium
614	15	221	6	93	9	59	2	25	2	25	1,037	31	32	Canada
812	26	246	15	264	7	27	2	52	3	51	1,452	69	1,589	Denmark
4,266	219	748	25	737	2	348	27	57		273	6,429	286	12,069	Finland
5,512	129	634	27	914	28	170	10	176		194	7,600	395	12,270	France
				2						2			2	Gibraltar
137	6	5		49	3			19	2	11	221	13	272	Iceland
124	18	23	3	313	41	5		11		62	538	70	647	Ireland
1,497	51	767	47	400	14	141	9	57	3	124	2,986	163	6,113	Italy
44		2		16							62		66	Luxembourg
9				15							24		36	Malta
904	20	262	8	174	2	76	5	52	2	37	1,505	50	2,537	Netherlands
1,150	44	349	1	176		69		43	4	49	1,836	51	2,473	Norway
88	7	30	2	28		3		2		9	160	12	233	Portugal
410	23	62	2	76	4	64	1	15	3	33	660	53	1,395	Spain
160	8	105	9	58	8	39		47		25	434	35	588	Sweden
11		1		1		1		3			17		27	Switzerland
2,843	1	1,445		2,003	65	657		12		66	7,026	132	12,252	United Kingdom
													83	Multicountry
19,983	612	5,239	165	5,563	195	1,775	61	621	23	1,056	34,237	1,501	58,256	Total
EASTERN EUROPE														
6		5	4	8	2					6	25	9	32	Bulgaria
12		5	18	4	1					19	41	24	57	Czechoslovakia
3		1									4		7	Hungary
110	8	95	6	15		6		3	2	16	245	24	351	Poland
23		27	12	14		5	2			16	83	29	138	Romania
323	1	59	35	153		14				36	585	69	1,177	U.S.S.R.
127	25	94	23	19	4	17	7	6	1	60	323	77	417	Yugoslavia
												1	1	Multicountry
604	34	286	98	213	7	42	9	10	3	151	1,306	233	2,180	Total

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical field work experience for young foreign social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of October 1970.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

*Academic Grants Awarded,
1949¹-1969 and
1969-70*

Country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										
	University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		U.S. totals, cumulative		
	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1949- 69	1969- 70	1969- 70	1949- 70	1949- 70
Afghanistan	6				7		27	1	1	41	
Bhutan											
Ceylon	21		4				68	3	3	96	
Cyprus					5		9			14	
Greece	139		60	1	341	5	102	6	12	654	
India	468	8	239		160		380	11	19	1,266	
Iran	22		13		68		109	4	4	216	
Iraq	1		13		19		106			139	
Israel	22	1	31		8		107	1	2	170	
Jordan	4				3		15			22	
Lebanon	1		1		4		41	1	1	48	
Nepal	2		6		3		9	2	2	22	
Pakistan	19		17		25		201			262	
Saudi Arabia							13			13	
Southern Yemen					1					1	
Syria					13		41			54	
Turkey	44		16	4	117		139	7	11	327	
United Arab Republic	58		38		6		179			281	
Yemen					2					2	
Total	807	9	438	5	782	5	1,546	36	55	3,628	
Multiarea					1		5				6
WORLD TOTAL	17,198	302	3,695	70	6,590	148	6,895	297	817	35,195	

¹ Data prior to 1949 not available; 1969-70 figures are for academic year through June 30, 1970.

² Does not include grants awarded to foreign nationals to attend American-sponsored schools abroad totaling, worldwide, since 1949, 5,651 (of these 168 were awarded in 1969).

Department of State

GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS²

University study		Advanced research		Teaching or educational seminars		University lecturers		Practical experience and trainings ³		Foreign totals, cumulative		U.S. and foreign totals		Country
1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1949-69	1969-70	1954-69	1969-70	1969-70	1949-70	1969-70	1949-70	
108	5	3		11						5	127	6	168	Afghanistan
2										2	2		2	Bhutan
208	13	23	4	64		6	1	3		18	322	21	418	Ceylon
118	15	1		39				8		15	181	15	195	Cyprus
862	29	121	6	118	2	11	2	44	3	42	1,198	54	1,852	Greece
1,870	47	279	12	358	30	116		108	3	92	2,823	111	4,089	India
173		76	8	298	6	5	1	15		15	582	19	798	Iran
143		14				3		1			161		300	Iraq
129		98	8	24		15	3	28		11	305	13	475	Israel
122	3			4				5		3	134	3	156	Jordan
23	7	2		12		5		5	1	8	55	9	103	Lebanon
91	4	11		41		8				4	155	6	177	Nepal
841	7	50	3	130		13	1	4		11	1,049	11	1,311	Pakistan
5				2							7		20	Saudi Arabia
23				1							24		25	Southern Yemen
21				2		2		2			27		81	Syria
565	33	130	6	97	6	18	1	28	2	48	886	59	1,213	Turkey
575		112		73		28		27			815		1,096	United Arab Republic
40											40		42	Yemen
5,919	163	920	47	1,274	44	230	9	278	9	272	8,893	327	12,521	Total
													6	Multiarea
38,676	1,212	8,870	376	12,291	476	2,555	125	1,057	40	2,229	65,678	3,046	100,873	WORLD TOTAL

³A special program providing a combination of university classes and practical fieldwork experience for young foreign social and youth workers.

NOTE.—Based on figures available to the Department of State as of October 1970.

FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING GRANTS AWARDED:

By Country and Area:
FY 64-68 and FY 69

-Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS								GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS		U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center ¹ faculty	Research/study		Summer ^{2,3} seminars	Foreign studies extension ²		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-67	FY 67-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69
AFRICA												
Algeria			2								2	
Congo(Kinshasa)	1										1	
Ethiopia			5								80	
Ghana	5	1			1						35	37
Kenya	5	5	2		1						8	49
Lesotho											8	
Libya	1		1		1						2	1
Malagasy	1										1	
Malawi	1										1	
Mali	2										2	
Morocco	13	1			1						13	2
Niger	1										1	
Nigeria	7	1	5	1	1	20(1)					39	2
Rwanda			1								1	
Senegal	2		1								1	2
Sierra Leone	3		1								4	
South Africa, Rep. of	1		2								3	
Southern Rhodesia			1								1	1
Tanzania	8	1	3								11	1
Tunisia	1		1		2						1	14
Uganda	2	2	1								3	3
Upper Volta	1		1								3	
Zambia	1	1	2								4	1
Multicountry	2	8	2	2	3		10(1)				16	11
Total	50	24	31	3	10	95(4)	53(4)	89(5)	9	1	241	124
LATIN AMERICA												
Argentina	12	1	1		1						13	2
Bolivia	1				1						6	
Brazil	36	9	12	1	4		41(2)				91	13
Chile	7	2	4			40(2)	41(2)				99	2
Colombia	6	5	2								21	6
Costa Rica	2	1			1	55(2)					59	2
Dominican Rep.	2										2	
Ecuador	3	3			1		6(1)	7(1)			9	11
El Salvador	4										4	
Guatemala	3	1	1								4	1
Honduras	1										1	
British Honduras											12	12
Mexico	16	3	8	6		100(4)	12(1)	12(1)			194	3
Nicaragua	1						56(2)				1	
Peru	13	4	3		1		18(1)				34	7
Uruguay											2	
Venezuela	4		1		1						5	
West Indies(British)											1	
Multicountry		1	1				8(1)				9	1
Total	110	31	33	8	9	195(8)	182(10)	19(2)	39	3	567	62

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

**FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING
GRANTS AWARDED:**

*By Country and Area:
FY64-68 and FY 69*

Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS										GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS	U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center ¹ faculty	Research/ study		Summer ^{2,3} seminars		Foreign studies extension ²		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-67	FY 67-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69	
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC													
Burma			1									1	
Cambodia	2											2	
China, Rep. of	39	12	20	1	3		48(3)	26(1)	1	2	109	43	
Hong Kong	9	1	8	1	2						18	3	
Indonesia	4	2	1	1	1						6	5	
Japan	53	11	31	16	7	86(4)	25(1)		6	4	217	22	
Korea	2		2								4		
Malaysia	4	2	3								7	2	
New Guinea	1										1		
Philippines	2	5	4		2	20(1)		5(1)			26	12	
Singapore		2				20(1)		21(1)			40	23	
Thailand	4	1	1					19(1)	1	1	6	21	
Multicountry		1	3				10(1)				13	1	
Total	120	37	74	19	15	126(6)	103(6)	71(4)	8	9	450	132	
EUROPE													
Austria			5	1	1						6	1	
Czechoslovakia	4		1	1	2						2	4	
Denmark	4		1					35(1)			1	36	
Finland	14	3	3		5						17	8	
France	5	2	6	37	1	70(3)		55(2)		17	1	190	4
Germany		2	4	9	2			102(4)	35(1)	2	1	117	40
Hungary			1	1							2		
Iceland	1		1								2		
Italy	2		2	5				8(2)	21(1)			17	21
Netherlands	4		1	1							6		
Norway	4										4		
Poland	5	2	3		1			7(1)	21(2)			15	24
Portugal	5	1	2		1						7	2	
Romania	3		1		2						4	2	
Spain	5	1	3	16							26	1	
Sweden	4		2					20(1)			26		
Switzerland				1							1		
United Kingdom	4	2	4	3							11	2	
U.S.S.R.	32	8	10		5			175(1)	200(1)			217	213
Yugoslavia	6	3	8		3			63(4)	54(3)		2	77	62
Multicountry			2	3							5		
Total	102	24	60	78	23	70(3)	430(15)	366(9)	21	7	761	420	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

**FOREIGN AREA AND LANGUAGE TRAINING
GRANTS AWARDED:**

*By Country and Area:
FY 64-68 and FY 69*

Area and country	GRANTS TO U.S. CITIZENS								GRANTS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS		U.S. and foreign totals	
	Graduate fellowships		Center ¹ faculty	Research/ study		Summer ^{2,3} seminars	Foreign studies extension ²		Curriculum specialists			
	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-67	FY 67-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69	FY 64-68	FY 69
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA												
Afghanistan	4	1	3								7	1
Ceylon	2		1		1						3	1
Greece	3		1								4	
India	47	15	21	4	6		104(7)	112(8)	11	4	187	137
Iran	7	4	3		1						10	5
Israel	6	1	3	1	1						10	2
Jordan	4	1	1							2	5	3
Lebanon	4	3	8	1	1	100(4)					113	4
Nepal	3	2									3	2
Pakistan	3										3	
Syrian Arab Rep.	2		1		1						3	1
Turkey	18	4	4		3						22	7
United Arab Rep.	8	3	2	1	2	20(1)	41(2)	50(2)	2	1	74	56
Multicountry	1	1	1								2	1
Total	112	35	49	7	16	120(5)	145(9)	162(10)	13	7	446	220
World Total	494	151	247	115	73	606(26)	913(44)	707(30)	90	27	2,465	958

¹ Center Faculty Program incorporated into Research/Study Program in FY 69.

² Figures in parentheses indicate the number of group projects and seminars funded.

³ The summer seminars were incorporated into the Foreign Studies Extension Program in FY 1968.

NOTE.—All FY 1969 numbers are based upon June 30, 1969 obligations.

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